



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 13.

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of May 30.

**The Creech Nation Disturbances.**—Attack of the Indians upon the passengers of two stages—Escape of all the passengers but two—The names of all of them—How they escaped, etc., etc.

We have at length been enabled to get at the authentic particulars of the attack of the Indians upon the stages and the passengers in them, between Tuskegee and Columbus, on the 16th inst., together with the names of all the passengers, the guard and the drivers.

We are indebted for this important information to Captain Hallett, of the firm of Hallett and Brown, of New York, who was one of the passengers, and to Mr. Kinnsbury, one of the agents of the stage company, who was one of the guard on the occasion. We have conversed with each of these gentlemen separately, and find that their accounts agree in every particular.

Two stages with seventeen men, including guard and drivers all armed, left Montgomery for Columbus on Sunday, the 15th at about three o'clock in the afternoon. On Monday morning, at about seven o'clock they breakfasted at Tuskegee. After leaving this town, they soon began to perceive signs of the ravages of the Indians. Almost every house was destroyed. When about twenty miles beyond Tuskegee, they saw ahead of them, walking down a hill, five or six Indians with guns upon their backs. As the stage approached them, they turned out of the road into the swamp, and let the stages pass unmolested. Soon after this the stages rose a hill, upon which Thorn's twenty-mile house from Tuskegee was situated.

The house, fodder-stacks &c. were all in ashes, then smoking. Half a mile farther on they found a house which had just been set on fire—the flames were bursting out of the roof, a shirt covered with blood hung up on the outside of the dwelling. The stages (or rather the stage and waggon, for they had, at a stand back of this, exchanged one of the stages for an open wagon, in which seven men were seated; one of the passengers also hired a horse at Tuskegee, and rode through on him) now commenced travelling at a rapid rate. In the course of a few minutes, however, the passengers saw at a little distance ahead, about twelve Indians armed and on horseback, drawn up by the side of the road. The waggon and stage and the passenger on horseback passed them upon the run. As they got opposite, the Indians fired, apparently two guns each, but hit nothing except the hat of one of the drivers, which was perforated by a bullet. The Indians did not immediately follow. About a mile further on, they came up to the fragments of a stage which had been recently burnt, where they found a man and three horses lying dead and partly burnt. They also saw letters and papers strewn about in all directions. Their horses utterly refused to go past this place. It was then proposed to take them out of the harness, and for the sixteen men to back the eight as well as they might, and ride for their lives, as it was expected every moment the savages would be upon them. The work of taking the horses out of the harness was but that of a minute. Much consternation prevailed. Two of the drivers, without waiting for a chance of riding off upon the horses, immediately took to the woods. Three others, Capt. Hallett, and two quite old gentlemen, apparently about sixty, Mr. Hammel and Mr. Lackey, were unable, or not in season, to get a chance upon the horses.

Most of the horses had already gone, Capt. Hallett says, and the three had staid too long. They proposed to run. He was swift of foot and went on rapidly, but the two old gentlemen fell back. He called to them to go into the woods which he was going to do. At this time, he heard the yells of the Indians, and looking back, he saw them as they came riding on, passing the trees very rapidly and in hot pursuit of the two old men, who seemed to have already given out, and manifested great alarm and indecision as to which way to go. Capt. Hallett now took to the woods and ran at the top of his speed. He heard the Indians yelling and shouting as they came up; in a minute or two he heard the discharge of several muskets, he thought seven or eight, accompanied with increased yells. He supposed the old men had been killed as it was about where he last saw them that the guns were fired. He ran on; in a few moments he heard the reports of, he thought twenty-five or thirty guns in the direction taken by his fellow passengers on horseback. He inwardly thanked God that he had not been able to go off on one of the horses with the other passengers, and ran on. He

ran for about half a mile, when, feeling exhausted, and fearing he might be seen, he entered a deep canebrake and secreted himself, where he hid himself till night set in. A drenching shower came up; after it had gone over the sun shone out clearly, and every thing was still, calm and delightful. He heard the Indians now return to the stage, and exult by their yells and noise, over what they had done.

He said they seemed to be breaking open the trunks and destroying the stage and waggon. As soon as night came on he emerged from his hiding place, and travelled until Tuesday morning without being able to find the road, or to get more than a mile or two from the place he left the night previous. On Tuesday he lay all day in a canebrake. He heard Indians at no great distance, yelling and firing, and apparently killing chickens, for he could also hear the cries of the fowls. In the course of this day, he emerged from his covert, and ventured upon a little hill near by, to take an observation. Having been a master of vessels, he knew something of latitude and longitude. He knew, day or night, the different points of the compass; and he knew in what direction the road might be, although he had not found it. While taking his observations, he espied at the distance of half a mile, a house.

He was satisfied that it must be on the road; whereupon he returned to his hiding place, much rejoiced. As soon as night came on, he went in the direction of the house arrived there, and found it to be on the road. He recollected the house, and knew it to be 20 miles from Tuskegee. It was forsaken. He said he was then as light as a feather. It seemed to him as if twenty mounted Indians could not overtake him. He went on for several miles, and then came to a house which he recognised as the stand seventeen miles from Tuskegee.

The house was deserted, but a dog came howling out toward him. He quickly jumped to the side of the road and stood up by a tree in order to ascertain whether there might be any Indians there, but hearing no one, he went on, keeping out of the road for about half a mile. He travelled until day-light, when, feeling the want of sleep, he sought him a hiding place, not far from a house he remembered as one where it was said when they went on, two friendly Indians and a young negro lived. He was very dry, and had been nearly a mile out of his way to get some water. He hid himself near a spring where he hoped the young negro would come after water, and thus give him an opportunity to ascertain, by questions, whether the two Indians of the house were friendly or hostile. But he waited all day in vain, the little negro came after no water. While in his hiding place on this day, he saw a party of Indians, about a dozen in number, going on foot toward Tuskegee; a little time after this, two Indians on horseback came riding and yelling down the road from the direction of Tuskegee at a great rate. He supposed them to be spies.

At nightfall he again resumed his march and arrived at Geil. Woodward's, near Tuskegee, some time before Friday morning. When he arrived there, he says, he felt as if he might have gone on forty miles farther, although he was weak and had fallen down a great many times at the merest touch of his foot against a stone, a stick or a stump; but when he took a seat and felt himself secure, there he was, to rise from his chair was more than he had strength to do.

When Capt. Hallett left Montgomery, a female friend handed him four small sponge cakes. He put them in his pockets. Being indisposed at Tuskegee, he ate no breakfast at all there, except to drink some coffee. He tasted of no eatables. From that time until Friday morning, his four little sponge cakes formed his only food—and of these he ate but three, which he made into a sort of gruel, mixing them in water in the heel of his shoe and drinking the same. He had no sensation of hunger during the whole four days and nights. Capt. Hallett attributes his escape to an overruling Providence, which has kindly protected and preserved his life.

#### What is Temperance?

In these days, when so much is said on the subject of Temperance, it becomes of considerable importance to know what temperance is.

The habitual user of alcoholic drink says that temperance, when applied to the use of his favorite beverage, means to drink only three glasses, per diem, and not to exceed that quantity except under peculiar circumstances, as at a fair or wedding. But, put the question to his more sober-minded neighbor, & he says that temperance consists in taking only one glass daily—this, he says, does him good—it is the key that winds him

up after he has run down by the fatigue of the day—and so long as he takes only this, he confidently thinks he may refer you to his own practice for a correct definition of temperance.

But we are still aground on the question. There is nothing in all this, to which we can assign a length and breadth, and call it temperance. Yet, notwithstanding this difference of dimension, if I may so speak, which different persons ascribe to it, the universal decision of mankind is, that temperance itself, whenever these dimensions shall be fully ascertained, will be found a virtue.

And it is also universally admitted, that a strict adherence to the practice of any virtue will never lead one to that vice which stands in opposition to it. For example, a strict adherence to the virtue of truth-telling will never lead one to the vice of lying; and, by a rigid observance of honesty no person ever becomes a thief; so, with regard to temperance, none of its practical admirers can ever become intemperate.

Here then is a standard, the infallibility of which no person can feel disposed to question. Let us now compare that which has so long passed current for temperance, with this infallible standard, and see if it be possessed of those qualities which entitle it to circulate as genuine coin. Let that which has the greatest pretensions and bears the nearest resemblance to the genuine article, be examined first, and if that be found a counterfeit, we need not take the trouble to examine others of less pretensions. Take, then, the man whose daily allowance is now only one glass of alcoholic liquor, and we find, that in order to produce the desired effect, it soon becomes necessary for him to increase this allowance, and in a short time a half pint is barely sufficient to wind him up. He finds it necessary to increase again, and again he increases, until his corporeal powers are enfeebled, and he becomes a drunkard. We need not suppose that this is a correct history of every daily drinker. There are exceptions to every general rule; but that such is the natural result of the daily use of alcoholic drink, is proved by the experience of all observing men. Consequently the daily use of alcohol as a drink is not temperance, for its natural tendency is to produce that vice which stands in opposition to it. It is the great highway that leads to intemperance; and the use of it, any quantity, except for medicinal purposes, has the same tendency. Here it follows, that temperance with regard to alcoholic drink, is entire abstinence. R. H.—*Tem. Advocate.*

**AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.**—A little boy, in destitute circumstances, was put out as apprentice to a mechanic. For some time he was the youngest apprentice, and of course had to go upon errands for the apprentices, and frequently to procure for them ardent spirits, of which all except himself partook; because, as they said it did them good. He however, used none; and in consequence of it, was often the object of ridicule from the older apprentices; because, as they said, he had not sufficient manhood to drink rum. And as they were revelling over their poison, he under their insults and cruelty, often retired, and vented his grief in tears. But now every one of the older apprentices, we are informed, is a drunkard, or in the drunkard's grave; and this youngest apprentice, at whom they used to scoff, is sober and respectable, worth a hundred thousand dollars. In his employment are about one hundred men, who do not use ardent spirits; and he is exerting upon many thousands an influence in the highest degree salutary, which may be transmitted by them to future generations, and be the means, through grace, of preparing multitudes, not only for usefulness and respectability on earth, but for an exceeding and eternal weight of glory in heaven.—*London Weekly Visitor.*

#### PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Sir: Will you permit an individual who has four times in the course of his life, nearly become a victim to lightning, or a thunder-bolt striking a house, and making its way into the interior, to inquire what would be the best precaution to take, or the best means to adopt in an apartment, effectually to guard against the danger of being struck by lightning during a thunder-storm? I am, &c.

FULMEN.

We extract the following directions on this head from our common place-book:—Places of the greatest safety in a Thunder-storm.—In case a thunder storm were to happen while a person is in the house, not furnished with a proper conductor, it is advisable not to stand near places where there is any metal, as chimneys, gilt frames

iron casements, or the like; but to go into the middle of a room, and endeavour to stand or sit upon the best non-conductor that can be found at hand, as an old chair stool, &c. It is still safer to bring two or three mattresses or beds into the middle of the room, and folding them up double, put the chair upon them; for they not being such good conductors as the walls the lightning will not choose an interrupted course through the air of the room and the bedding, when it can go through a continued and better conductor—the wall. The place of most absolute safety is the cellar and particularly in the middle of it; for when a person is lower than the surface of the earth, the lightning must strike the surface of the earth before it can possibly reach him. But when it can be had, a hammock or swinging bed suspended by silk cords equally distant from the walls on every side and from the ceiling above and below, affords the safest situation a person can have in any room whatever, and what, indeed may be considered quite free from danger of any stroke of lightning. If a storm happens whilst a person is in the open fields, and far from any building, the best thing he can do is to retire within a small distance of the highest tree or trees he can get at; he must by no means go quite near them, but should stop at about 15 or 20 feet from their outward branches; for if the lightning should fall thereabout, it will very probably strike the trees; and should a tree be split, he is safe enough at that distance from it; besides, from repeated observations, it has been ascertained that the lightning by no means descends in one undivided track, but bodies of various kinds conduct their share of it at the same time, in proportion to their quantity of conducting power.—*London Mechanics Magazine.*

#### AN AFFECTING INCIDENT

Is thus related in the Newburyport Herald:—

A discourse was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Pleasant street church, before the Society for the Relief of aged females, by the Rev. Mr. Stevens of Boston. Prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Williams of this town. The annual report of the society was read, & a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the society.

The disclosure of Mr. Stevens was a production, glowing with warm and elevated feeling, chaste, and energetic in language, and fully sustained the reputation which had preceded him here.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Stevens said he would relate part of the history of a family in Philadelphia with which he was immediately acquainted. It consisted of the parents and four children. The husband was in an employment which enabled him to maintain his family comfortably and lay by something as a provision for old age. In the midst of his usefulness he was seized with a consumption, & during a protracted illness the little estate which he had acquired was chiefly expended. After his death the mother tasked herself to support her little family.—Night after night was she engaged in laboring for their support, the children sitting by her side endeavoring to comfort and encourage her. Her arduous exertion shortly brought on the same disease which had taken away her husband. The support of the family was thus cut off. At this crisis the oldest boy then not over seven years of age, went from door to door begging for some employment, to keep the family from starvation. Those upon whom he thus called, were too busy to listen to the story of a Child. Finally, by perseverance, he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the Globe Cotton Mill, in Philadelphia, received for his services 75 cents per week. He succeeded in getting a younger brother into the same establishment, who was paid 50 cents a week. Their united wages—one dollar and twenty-five cents per week served to sustain the sick mother and the family. Things went on in this way for some time; the mother was hastening to the end of her earthly career.—None interested themselves in the fate of these obscure individuals. Their neighbors were a vicious degraded people; as poor as themselves.

For a long period roasted potatoes were their only food—and the small pieces of wood which they could collect in the streets, their only fuel. Finally, a female, who had been a bridesmaid to the mother, heard of her distress and sought her out. Her assistance and personal services were freely given but alas! it was too late: she could but smooth the pillow of death. The mother was laid in her grave by the side of her husband, and the children were left orphans. The kind lady remained by, disposed of what little furniture was left, and obtained situations for the remnant of this afflicted family.

Their prospects began to assume a bright hue.—At their meeting at the end of every year, they could say that the past had been more prosperous than any before it. Finally an opening was made for the old boy to the Christian ministry, and that boy said Mr. Stevens, is the individual who now addresses you.

We have rarely witnessed a more powerful effect than the announcement of this fact produced. It was as tho' an electric shock had been sent through the whole audience. So entirely unprepared were the assembly for such a termination; so completely had their sympathies been given to sufferers, whom they supposed were at that time many miles distant, that the declaration that one, who had passed through the scenes in which their feelings had been so strongly enlisted, stood before them, was unexpected and startling in the highest degree.

Great quantities of counterfeit half-pence have long been in circulation in this Province. Our copper coin is not worth half its nominal value, and we are told large quantities of the vilest stuff has lately been imported, on which the importers must make more than a hundred per cent. profit.

The consequence of the circulation of this depreciated copper is, that the labouring classes who buy with this copper, pay more than double the price for every thing they buy with it, that they would otherwise pay. They are, in fact, defrauded out of their honest earnings, and it has a tendency to drive small silver and all good copper coin out of circulation. The remedy would be to refuse every copper coin, but those of the realm; but they are driven or prevented from coming in, by the base circulation. We ought to have coppers, a hundred and twenty of which bear the same proportion to the silver dollar and its parts, as 120 British half-pence bear to the crown piece; or perhaps it would be better to declare at once, that no money shall be a legal tender that is not a legal tender in the United Kingdom and in the United States, leaving all other coins to be disposed of as bullion. The matter has long been before the Legislature; but they have done nothing to prevent the labouring classes from being swindled or robbed of their hard earnings, suffering the country to be exposed, by degrees, to the evils of a depreciated currency.—*Quebec Gaz.*

The Court of Faculties sat, for the first time for more than a century, on Wednesday, to decide upon the claim of the Prince of Capua, for a licence to marry Miss Penelope Smyth, according to the rites of the Church of England. The application was opposed by Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan Minister, on behalf of the King of Naples; on the ground that marriages of the Royal Family of Naples, unauthorized by the king, were illegal. On the part of the prince, it was contended, that he was of full age: that Miss Penelope Smyth, spinster, was also of age; that the parties had resided the full term of fifteen days in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square; and that the court always granted licenses as a matter of course. Dr. Nicholl, the Judge, intimated, that if he were not compelled by the law and usages of his court to grant the licence he should refuse it; but that he would take time to consider his decision. Dr. Nicholl subsequently decided that he had power to withhold the licence; and as the representative of a foreign prince had come into court and stated serious objections to its being granted in the present instance, he felt bound to exercise the discretion he possessed, and refused it accordingly.

A case of some interest has, within these few days past, been brought before the Court of King's Bench, involving the right of a supposed slave to obtain unqualified freedom immediately on residing in Canada.

The facts, as they have been reported to us, are succinctly these. A lady from Charleston S. C., Mrs. Marvin, arrived here a short time ago for the recovery of her health, and in attendance upon her was a young colored girl, aged about fourteen, who, it was presumed, was her slave. A writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon Mrs. Marvin, and in obedience to the order, the girl was brought before the court, but the case was deferred in consequence of that lady's illness, and some defect in the service of the writ, till yesterday, when it was finally decided.

On the part of Mrs. Marvin, it was alleged that the girl was no slave, but an apprentice, and that she was under bond to the amount of a thousand dollars to restore her to her parents. But the parties who procured the writ, on the other hand, alleged that the girl might nevertheless have been the slave of those who had bound or hired her to Mrs. Marvin, and was there-



fore equally entitled to liberty. The Court, having considered all the particulars of the case, directed the girl to be returned to Mrs. Marvin, as her legally engaged apprentice.—*Mont. Gaz.*

#### Punishment of a murderer in Spain.

At the moment that Valladolid broke full upon our view, we came in sight of a very remarkable object placed at the junction of the high road to Madrid with that by which we were approaching. It was the right arm of a man, nailed to the extremity of a tall post, which had been removed from the body a little above the shoulder bringing away part of it. It was shrivelled by exposure to the weather, so as to lose something of its original size, and the colour had become livid and sallow. The hand, the skin of which resembled a glove, grasped the hilt of a dagger, the arm being raised and contracted as if to deal a death-blow. This in some measure set forth the cause of this horrid exposition, which was further explained to me by a shepherd, who happened to pass with his flock, and whose peaceful occupation gave him a right to express becoming horror at the crimes which the owner of that hand had committed. He had been a robber, and had murdered many of his fellow-men; but that would not have been enough to entitle him to such a distinction, or indeed to death at all. He had raised the sacrilegious hand, now exposed to detestation against a Minister of God. The robber had gone to confess himself to the Curate of a village in the neighborhood of Valladolid, who, being shocked at the recital of so many and such atrocious crimes refused absolution entirely, or proposed such conditions of penance as the sinner was unwilling to fulfil. In a fit of rage he stabbed the uncomely Curate to the heart. Such an offence excited universal horror: the murderer was pursued, taken, convicted; and the full rigour of the law adjudged to him. He was therefore, quartered; and his limbs distributed in the most exposed situation, as an example of terror to such as might hereafter be tempted to raise an impious hand against a Priest. Pope told me that he had seen the limb thus exposed, at each successive visit he had made to Valladolid, during the last five months. The Friar, who seemed to be highly delighted with the way the robber's crime had been requited to him, remarked, that the limbs must all be taken down and collected for christian burial before psalm-Sunday, as no exhibition of that sort could continue during the Holy week.—*Spain revisited.*

#### For the Missiskoui Standard.

Mr. Editor Sir.—In the *Vindicator* of June 10th I perceive that J. B. McMahon has again come out in all his terrible might against the Protestants of this Province and their efforts to preserve their brethren in the profession and practice of the pure and scriptural faith of their fathers.—On reading over his ferocious production, I found it difficult to persuade myself to notice farther the bold, impudent, railing 'rigmarole' of such an unscrupulous violator of truth and decency.—His piece is a mere puddle of words, words, sound & fury, signifying nothing.—It is the effusion of a chained persecutor thirsting for blood and carnage, fire and faggots, inquisitorial dungeons, racks and gibbets.—His irrepressible spite, and implacable malice appear in every line and in fact, the whole is alike disgraceful to its author, whether considered as a Christian teacher, or as a man pretending to the slightest degree of education.—His very first sentence magnificently proves one of two things, either that he arrogates to himself immunity from those rules that are held binding by other writers, or that an inordinate and truly pitiable vanity, blinds his eyes to his own deficiencies.—It reads thus:—'The phalanx of double meaning, deep designing tract vendors have been drilled this some time back and are now put in a hostile array against me! &c. &c.—We never studied at *Myuooth College* which costs English Protestants £8000 a year, but at the more humble, and worse supported institutions where we did study, we were taught that 'an adjective agrees with a substantive expressed or understood,' but John's two favorite adjectives, 'double meaning,' 'deep designing' are doomed to appear in single blessedness, or in a neighborly way to stand substantive each for the other.—We know John's high 'disdain' for verbal criticism, & it is with no intention of giving him a lesson in grammar that we now notice the beauties of his opening sentence, but to show to others, who can better understand our meaning, that our time can be much better employed than in exposing the insane lucubrations of J. B. McMahon, whose glaring absurdities and self evident falsehoods furnish a sufficient antidote against their poison.

With a degree of self-complacency which argues a sad want of self-knowledge, the missionary says—'Both my letters stand yet, as the first day, intact and incontrovertible.'—The fact of 'the first day' is incontrovertible from Scripture, for we are there taught 'the evening and the morning were the first day,' it also may be allowed to be intact, for we know not well how a day can be touched but that John's two letters are as incontrovertible 'as the first day,' is just as true as the rest of his story. But John flounders onward: he next says, 'the mean object of these silly and abusive creatures, whose stupid productions we have as yet seen; is to turn the minds of the readers from plain matters of fact and to observe the truth.' Well done John! if you had been one of the 'well fed and well clad fanatics' whose evil genius you are we should suspect that you had penned the above sensible and uncontradictory sentence 'nodding after dinner in your chair,' like the 'farmer ruddy fat and fair.' Is it a 'mean object' to turn the minds of one's readers to 'observe the truth?' the missionary says so; and can a writer turn the minds of his readers from plain matters of fact, and with the same effort induce them to observe the truth? the missionary says this too! Absurdity, thy name is J. B. McMahon! But the 'errant' missionary goes on boast-

ingly to state—'They have left my arguments as pure, as unsullied as the candid expression of truth can make them.'—Well done we say again, nothing in this world like brass. 'Arguments! risum tenentis amici, why there is neither an argument nor any thing like one from the beginning to the end of his three productions. There is plenty of bold, reckless assertion, of vulgar scolding, and unprincipled falsehood, but J. B. McMahon would do well to learn that argument is quite another thing.

'The errant Standard of Missiskoui falsehood,' says the calm and veracious teacher of Christianity, 'would make people believe that I want to prevent protestants from getting money to instruct each other.—I defy the anonymous author of the two and a half columns (who seems much better calculated for many other employments than for telling the truth or writing on polemical subjects) to point out one line, one word or one letter of mine to indicate his meaning!' Thanking J. B. McMahon for his highly complimentary parenthesis, and regretting that we cannot return the courtesy, we humbly acknowledge that we did not point out one line but many lines, not one word, but many words, not one letter, but many letters, indicating one meaning, and utterly incapable of any other. The hapless author of the two and a half positively asserted, and he repeats the assertion, that the society lately organized at Quebec for propagating the Gospel among the destitute Settlers and Indians of Lower Canada was intended to send instruction to protestant settlers and Indians destitute of the means of grace, and that no part of its object originally was, or now is, to interfere with the votaries of Popery, or with those attached to any other modification of Christianity. Its avowed object was and is to carry the ministrations of the protestant Church to destitute protestant settlers and Indians by means of a missionary ministry, & by the same means to preserve the 'innocent lambs' of a scattered flock from those 'hungry wolves' that with bloody jaws seek to devour them.' Yet the Sherbrooke missionary called upon the people of England who are protestants to withhold their pecuniary contributions from this very society, the sole object of which is to instruct protestants, what comes then of his impudent defiance? It would be a mere waste of time to say more; the missionary has already been clearly convicted of the grossest misrepresentation, and the foulest falsehood in the two and a half; and when he circumstantially rebuts the facts on which these grave charges are founded, and by which they are manifestly proved, he will hear again from a CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

#### For the Missiskoui Standard.

Mr. Editor.—I am a plain sort of person not much acquainted with the forms of government, and am therefore in common with many of my fellow-subjects, liable to be deceived by the stories of others who are possessed, or who pretend to be possessed, of better information. A certain rather notorious personage in this township has lately circulated among those who are so lost to all sense of dignity and self-esteem as to be his dupes, that the Governor has issued a proclamation announcing that no member of parliament shall be appointed Commissioner for the trial of small causes in the country parts of the province. The story does not appear to me to be very credible; I rather suspect it was invented for the sake of throwing dust in the eyes of his creatures to whom he has been boasting so much of his influence, and to induce them to believe that if he is left out, it is in consequence of the application of a general rule, and not that 'Governor Gosford and Secretary Walcott' were in the least insensible of his moral and political worth, high standing in society, honour, integrity, veracity, knowledge of the laws and strict loyalty: Now Mr. Editor, I wish you to tell me, and your numerous plain readers like myself, whether there be any existing law against such appointments, and if not whether a proclamation could be substituted at the mere will of the Governor, and lastly whether a proclamation of this nature could, by possibility, issue and no one know any thing about it except the notorious personage? No one has seen or read such proclamation; if it ever existed it must have been published in the *Gazette* as a government document, yet it has never been seen or read there, and I am almost inclined to believe that it has only been published in a part of this township.

It almost exceeds belief that a population could be found at this late time of day among whom such improbable, nay, such impossible falsehoods could be circulated with effect, or among whom a mendacious ruffian and a few unprincipled undertrappers could exercise such influence as to incline even the most ignorant to believe them. Yet the above report, the falsehood of which is easily detected, will be believed by many, and many who cannot believe it will pretend to do so for the sake of the insidious smile of a villain, who, when he finds himself disappointed in his long cherished expectations, will refer his ignorant dupes to a proclamation which never existed. That the readers of the *Standard* may know the truth, I request you to insert the above remarks, and if the Governor really has issued such a proclamation, I beg you will suppress what I have written and publish the proclamation for the information of the public in its place.

I am, Sir,

respectfully yours,  
A HATER OF HUMBUG.  
Pike River Falls, June 27th, 1836.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A general meeting of the 'Missiskoui Agricultural Society,' was held at the Episcopal Church in Dunham on Monday the 27th day of June, according to previous notice, for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing two years. The object of the meeting was explained by the

Chairman. After which the following officers were elected, viz.

Jonathan Selby, Esq. President.  
Solomon Walbridge, Vice-President.  
H. N. Whitman, Secretary.  
Hiram Corey, Esq. Treasurer.

#### MEMBERS.

Sutton.  
Wm. Smith, Henry Boright.  
St. Armand, East.  
James Lee, John Whitney.  
Do. West.  
Frederick Moore, Merrill Stanton.  
Dunham.  
Lumas Meggs, Stevens Baker,  
Samuel Mainard.

Stanbridge.  
Peter R. Martin, John Near,  
Ebenezer Phelps.

The meeting was then adjourned without day. A meeting of the members elect, and other officers will be held at Mr. Chandelers Hotel in Frelighsburg on Saturday the 9th day of July at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting the necessary business of the Society. It is hoped they will punctually attend.

H. N. Whitman, Secretary, C. M. A. S.  
Dunham June 27th 1836.

#### MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JULY 5, 1836.

The motions of all great men are accurately recorded in the flying histories of the times; but many of said great men are fortunate in finding strangers to chronicle their 'outgoings and incomings.' We, on the other hand, like another celebrated individual, are obliged to sully the purple by taking on ourselves the duties of a humble scribe. We could talk learnedly on the advantages of one's writing an account of one's own adventures, but we shan't; plunge we rather in *medias res*, if that expression be not a blunder, for we begin with the beginning.

On Sunday morning, 19th ult., were roused at a most unearthly hour by the delectable pattering of heavy rain on window and voice of a certain distinguished individual, our friend. Found breakfast ready, didn't feel in humour to eat, friend ate voraciously, seemingly to provoke us. Snip looked cunningly when we mounted behind him, as if he knew the state of our stomach. Resolved to punish him first opportunity. Dr. Hawk's trough,—3 1/2 miles from home,—had disappeared. Snip expected to drink there; enjoyed his disappointment mightily, forgave him for his cunning look.—Passed through Stanbridge Upper Mills, saw a man chopping wood,—an ungodly business,—instead of preparing for church.—Took the Grand Line road. Road bad—were distanced by a couple of Canadians on foot. Snip aristocratic—didn't like it. Laughed at Snip's non plus. Road through the Seigniory horrible. Snip plunged and struggled to get through it soon. Friend kept reins (American lines) tight. Dined at Cliff's. Cliff most attentive man, and situated in the right spot for travellers from the Townships to Montreal—being a loyalist deserves encouragement. Were told by a friend returning from Town, that an Elective Council was conceded. Were glad of it, for then we should agitate a separation from *la mere patrie* and a hitch on to Uncle. Felt in high spirits from news. Returning friend spoke bad words against ministry—and travelling friend swore he would clear out. On thinking again declared he would fight first. Applauded his resolution. Pretty good road from Cliff's to St. Athanasie, with some exceptions.—exceptions almost rule.—Crossed Jones's bridge. Snip started at white-washed stones on bridge—would recommend to toll gatherer to renew white wash and then spirited horses would certainly take fright; if that would not do might send to Quebec for certain three scarecrows. Friend noticed boards not replaced which horse had kicked off six weeks before—having been frightened by aforesaid white-washed stones. Mem. to inform Mr. Jones of the fact. Streets of St. Johns macadamised. Snip aware of it, set off at a rattling pace. Broke bolt of high hind spring. Raised a blacksmith at the creek, who spoke beautiful Murrayshire Scotch—found out that blacksmith was no blacksmith but a brewer.—Never mind. Stuck double double nail into sinus in which bolt should have been, and leaned. Scotchman charged nothing. Voted him a christian, doing good for good's sake on the Sabbath day.—Got on to the *Savanne*. Capital road, Run at rate of 7 or 8 knots. Neared the Coteau & broke bolt of off hind spring. Drove easy. Met habitants. Inquired for blacksmith's shop, in English. Answer, 'No Stand.' Thought respondent a pretty strong man from appearance, & saw him walking. Tipped him Seigniory gibberish. Respondent laughed at the idea of a black-

smith being in village. In Townships village not one fourth size boasts of blacksmith. Friend suggested nail would do. Friend stuck in couple to make 'assurance doubly sure,' and pocketed balance. No Sunday with habitants after service, habitants therefore charged. Reached Laprairie an hour before sun down. Supped. Having been abused, jolted, and kicked about worse than a nigger all day, went to bed early to hide chagrin and be out of Snip's view.

We give below an extract from a letter which we received a few days ago from a friend in Scotland. Our friend, we are sorry to say, is an awful radical.

Of course you and I entertain very different opinions on the politics of this country; but I am not so strongly against you in regard to those of Lower Canada. The feeling, which I have, prevails to a considerable extent among the Radical party of this country. We are quite willing to give every justice to the French party, to yield all they demand short of the right of this country to the waste lands, and of the great change demanded in your Upper House. The extreme section of Radicals would concede the last, but I have never seen any who did not scout the idea of the Canadian legislature claiming a right in the lands. There is however a tenet making ground fast in this country, and that is that Lower Canada and even Upper Canada, also, if they desire it should be shaken off from this country. The timber trade is a serious loss to us, but we would likely have continued blind to this, had it not been for the attitude taken by the German, or more truly, the Prussian league. We shall be compelled to take corn or timber from the Baltic or lose our best market, Germany. Iron has trebled itself in value, and for many purposes for which, on account of our bad American wood, iron had been substituted, the now high price of iron will lead back to the use of wood. The feeling is strong on the subject of the timber trade, and this session will not pass over without a partial change.

As to the Assembly's Agent, Roebuck, he is of no weight or character here, and were there a dissolution to-morrow, I do not believe he would again get a seat. He has disgusted the radical party by his pragmatical, dogmatical manner and by his conceit. Every body appears to be getting tired of him. It is amusing to see how some of your worthy legislators talk of him. He put down Stanley! Lord save us, the only thing he has ever signalled himself in, was attempting to carry on a penny paper, which failed from its stupidity and flatness. He wrote one or two good articles in the Westminster, and his vanity from the praise given to them, has fairly spoiled him. He sports truisms and thinks he is philosophising. He is a bore to the House it is said. Roebuck has written some articles in *Tait's Magazine* and the *London Review*, on the subject of Canadian grievances; but the subject is voted, like himself, a bore.

Such is the character of Roebuck among the Radical party at home. He is the best man the clique could have got for their purpose. If we admire them in nothing else, we admire them in this. Keep Roebuck by all means as Grievance Attorney. Were it not for the principle of the thing, we could almost be pleased, that the Goose should again pick our pockets of £1100 to furnish the animal with provender.

We understand that the Convention of Delegates is to petition for the recall of Lord Gosford, and that it has appointed Andrew Stuart, Esq., of Quebec, M. P. P., and Gillespie, Esq., of London, and Stewart, Esq., M. P. to be agents in England for the Constitutional petitioners.

A full detail may, perhaps, be afterwards given.

ANSON KEMP, Esq., of this village, has opened a Store at Churchville, and has brought on a beautiful variety of goods. See Advertisement.

Our Temperance friends will perceive by reference to the Secretary's notice, that the Annual Temperance Meeting stands adjourned to the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Dreadful Effect of Jealousy.—On Tuesday morning se'night, a most diabolical attempt was made on the lives and property of Mr. Thomas Parkinson and family, of Kirkham-la-Fylde by a person of the name of—Bennet, a young man who resided at the opposite side of the same street. It appears that Mr. Parkinson had a daugh-

ter married the day before, and Bennet, who had long wished to have the honour of leading the young woman to the altar of Hymen, though he never received the least encouragement from her, became desperate when he found he was foiled in his object, and therefore rashly resolved upon destroying the whole family, and had been heard to say that if she married any other person but himself, he would do the family some mischief. He put his threat into execution the same night, by secretly depositing a large quantity of gunpowder (30lbs.) on the ground floor of Mr. Parkinson's premises, which he left to ignite by a train of touch-paper. The explosion took place about four o'clock in the morning, when the whole family were in bed; and the most providential and remarkable fact is, that not one of the inmates, consisting of seven persons, were in the least injured. The windows, doors, floors, furniture, part of the roof, &c., were literally blown to atoms; the walls are also so much shaken that they will be obliged to be taken and rebuilt. Bennet was shortly after taken into custody and committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Important to Emigrants.—A gentleman recently arrived from the eastern Townships, has communicated to us the following information relative to the prices of labor in that important section of the province:—Good mechanics obtain from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day; laborers, 2s. 6d. a day and found; farmers pay from 12 to 15 dollars a month, besides board, for agricultural labourers. All descriptions of laboring people are in great demand in these Townships, owing to the British North American Land Company opening new roads, and being about to erect a bridge across the river St. Francis at Sherbrooke. Good encouragement is offered to persons disposed to settle on new lands....*Quebec Gaz.*

Comparative Statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers at the port of Quebec, up to the 25th June of 1835 and 1836:—

YEASLS.	TONNAGE.	SETTLERS.
1825, 426	125979	4998
1836, 531	158805	15122
Difference in —		
favor of '36—105	32826	10124
—16.		

Death of a Veteran.—Died on the 30th inst., in the royal hospital, Kilmainham, John Henderson, a pensioner in that establishment. The noble old soldier completed his 106th year on the 5th day of last March. He was present at the battle of Culloden, the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe; of the Havana under Pocock; at the battle of Bunker's Hill; and a numerous other engagements by sea and land.

The St. Andrew's paper, of the 9th June contains the official announcement of the approbation given by his Majesty's Government of the St. Andrew's and Quebec railroad; and of a donation of ten thousand pounds, out of the land revenues, in aid of the undertaking.

#### UNITED STATES.

SENATE.—June 15.—NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. A message was received from the President of the United States communicating a correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the Northeastern boundary.

The message having been read, Mr. Clay stated he had not been able to look into the correspondence, and was not at present able to say whether it ought to be published or not. He moved to refer the messages and documents to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Webster said he was quite satisfied with the direction proposed to be given to the documents. The resolutions calling for this information were offered by him & the terms suggested the alternative of a confidential reply, if deemed necessary. The information had not been communicated confidentially, but it was left to the senate to determine whether the correspondence shall be published or not. This was all right and proper, he was bound to presume, and that there were good reasons for it. He was perfectly willing to refer the Message to the Committee on Foreign Relations in order that, if there be any doubtful matter in reference to its publication, that doubt may be settled on the safe side.

The message was then referred to the committee on foreign Relations:

#### FLORIDA.

The Apalachicola Gazette of May 19th, announces the arrival at that place of three men from the Block House on the Withlacoochee, which was left in command of Captain Holloman, on the 5th of April. Since that time the place has been closely invested by the Indians, who have pressed upon them in great numbers. The only subsistence of the garrison for a long time, had been corn and water.

On one occasion they were attacked on all sides by not less than one thousand Indians. Capt. Holloman's men returned their fire with tremendous effect. They pressed upon the block house in such dense masses that every shot of the brave defenders took effect. After this contest, which terminated so fatally to the Indians, they failed to show themselves for several days. It was during this respite, that Capt. Holloman undertook to strengthen his defences, between the block house and the river. But while engaged in this duty, he was shot down by the Indians; the balance of the party secured their retreat to the house.



This fact showed the besieged, that though the Indians had learned the folly of endeavoring to shoot them through their defences, yet that they continued to be strictly observed. After the death of Capt. Hollo-

The New York Observer is publishing, in a series of numbers, sketches, by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys of his tour in Europe. Among other things described, is the celebrated 'Woolwich Arsenal.' The Doctor says, 'You had expected to see several hundred or possibly, some two or three thousand pieces of cannon large and small. But instead of this you behold acres of ground, covered with field pieces, howitzers and mortars lying in rows, side by side, as near to each other as they can be placed, with just room enough between the rows for one man to walk, in taking care of them. I shuddered, says the Doctor, as I passed along, and thought how all these open-mouthed instruments of death might, and probably would, be employed; and coming up to a small train of fine brass pieces, which were taken at the battle of Waterloo, I asked an officer of rank, who was standing by, how many cannon there were in the arsenal. 'Twenty-seven thousand,' he replied coolly. So ignorant was I, in these matters, that I had hardly supposed there were so many in the whole British Empire. Yet here there were before my eyes twenty-seven thousand pieces of ordnance, in this single enclosure...all now reposing peacefully in their places, but ready to be waked up at any moment. It is said that when the allied sovereigns visited this arsenal, after the fall of Napoleon, they could not at first believe their own eyes. They suspected that their royal host of England intended to amuse them with the cheap deception of wooden imitations till the ringing of the metal brass convinced them that it was no ostentatious pageantry by which they were surrounded. Within this dread enclosure, too, there are no less than two millions of bomb-shells and cannon-balls, all neatly painted and piled up; and in one of the buildings, ten thousand sets of artillery and dragoon harness, which may be put in requisition at an hour's notice.

MISSISSKOU BAY,  
Statement of Clearances for the entire month of June

Date	Name of Sloop	Captain	No. of pieces	Plank, Boards
June 4	Royal Oak	Webster	5297	
	Steamer Phoenix	Lyman		
	Saratoga	Eggleston	2864	2722
	Gen. McComb	Clark	1586	
	Lafayette	Allen	735	
	Napoleon	Tisdale	689	
	Industry	Brown	2419	4898
	Montgomery	Manville	5352	
	Napoleon	Tisdale	5057	1373
	North America	Hoffmiller	3431	1870
	Rmp. Alexander	Brayton	7090	
	Hercules	Price	4522	1340
	Saratoga	Eggleston	5059	
	Anson	Newell	2215	
	Napoleon	Tisdale	4139	4445
	Malina	Boyington	3543	630
	Senator	Farnham	3931	1778
			65,927	24,554

ARRIVED,  
June 9, Linnet, Hill, Load Brick.  
The readers of the Standard will see by the above perfectly correct statement, that 65,927 pieces of Plank and 24,554 pieces Boards, making a sum total of 90,481 pieces, have been shipped from Mississkoui Bay the past month of June, by the enterprising Lumber Merchants of that thriving village. 90,000 pieces at twelve and a half cents, which is a low estimate, would come to the sum of 1,125,000 dollars.—Com.

LIST OF LETTERS.  
For St. Armand.  
Simeon Whitman, 2, John McCradden,  
Ell Hawley, Guy Patterson,  
Sarah Clarke, Michael Custily,  
Lucy Henderson, Sutton.  
Patrick Canada.  
Births,  
At Farnham, on the 24th June, Mrs. Alfred Nash, Esquire, of a Son.  
On the 29th June Mrs. Maryman Castle, of a son.  
Married,  
At Franklin, on the 27th June, by E. Bascom, Esquire, Mr. Hascal Proctor, of Bromo, to Miss Nancy Shepherd, of St. Armand.  
Died,  
On the morning of the 23d ultimo, James, son of William Davis, of Stanbridge; aged eleven months and thirteen days.

New Store.  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a Store at the old stand of the late Capt. JOHN CHURCH, Jr. in CHURCHVILLE,  
where he will hold himself in readiness to pay every attention to such as may favor him by calling and examining his assortment of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Flour,  
Hard-Ware, etc. etc.  
Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as the same quantity and quality can be purchased for at any store in the county. Will the Public call and examine for themselves.  
ANSON KEMP.  
Churchville, July 5th, V2.13tf

Notice.  
CAME into the enclosures of the undersigned on the 1st instant a span of Bay mares; the owner can have them by paying charges.  
GEO. FRARY  
Frelighsburg July 4th 1836.

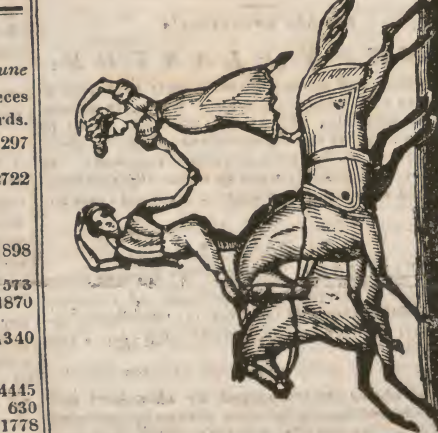
FRELIGHSBURG HOTEL.  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has reserved his house and stabling for the accommodation of spectators who attend the circus the present week.  
ZENAS REYNOLDS.  
Frelighsburg, July 4th, 1836.

Notice.  
This is to forbid any one from trusting or harbouring my wife Honour, who has left my bed and board, without any just cause.  
JOHN RYAN.  
Sabrevois, June 29th, 1836. V2 13 3w

Notice.  
A meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society in the County of Rouville, will be held at the house of Mr. C. C. P. Gould, Innkeeper, Henryville, on Saturday the 31st day July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are requested to attend for the purpose of subscribing and paying over the amount of their subscriptions; and to appoint proper persons to examine and adjudicate the crops; and all persons wishing to become competitors must give in their names, together with the kind of crops for which they wish to compete to the committee, before that time, as the several subscriptions are to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer on that day.  
By order of the President,  
DAVID L. LEWIS, Secretary.  
Noyan 27th June 1836 V2 13—3w.

Notice.  
The Annual meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society, will be held at the Brick School House in this village, on Thursday the 7th July next, at four o'clock, P. M.  
It is expected that an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robertson.  
By order of the President,  
S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.  
Frelighsburg, June 28, 1836.  
The above meeting stands adjourned to the 2nd Thursday, the 14th, of the present month of July, and will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
By order,  
S. P. LALANNE, Sec.  
Frelighsburg, July 5th, 1836.

MAMMOTH  
Eagle Circus.



THE Managers of this splendid Equestrian and Dramatic Establishment, which gained unprecedented popularity in the city of New York during the past winter, have been induced to comply with the solicitations of influential gentlemen from abroad, who have witnessed their performances, and will make a rapid excursion through the principal Towns in this section of the country, and present their wonderful variety of Feats; many of which, have never before been attempted on this side of the Atlantic. Proud of the distinguished approbation and fashionable audiences with which they have been honored, they have cheerfully incurred a large expense to enhance still more the attractions for the summer travelling season.  
The ALENA is newly and completely fitted out with a numerous company of Equestrians, possessing unequalled talent; and a Stud of Hanoverian and Arabian horses, which, for beauty and management, excel all previous exhibitions ever offered here—the whole is accompanied by a superior band of music.  
Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to view the Arena while fitting up, to prove to them how comfortably they will be seated, and on what a superior plan this Travelling Establishment is erected. It is likewise proper to state, that the strictest attention will be paid to gentility, and neither word nor action introduced that can offend the most delicate or susceptible mind; but such amusements only selected as cannot fail to instruct, as well as divert the intelligent and refined of every community.  
The above will be exhibited at Frelighsburg, near H. M. Chandler's Hotel, on Thursday, July 7th. Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Also in Highgate, at Mr. Sinehouse's Hotel, July 8th, and in East Berkshire, at Wm. Raymond's Hotel, July 9th.  
Boxes 50 cents—Children under 10 years, half price—Pit 25 cents, without any distinction of age.  
June 28th, 1836. V2 12—2w

Notice.  
Mr. Gardner gives notice that he is yet in the village of Frelighsburg. Business has detained him longer than he had expected, but he is now about to remove to Stanbridge Upper Mills. In addition to the names heretofore published, as attached to his certificate & recommendations, he would add the following Gentlemen:—  
O. J. Kemp, James Reid,  
R. V. V. Freligh, John Baker, Esq.,  
Wm. Hickok, H. M. Chandler,  
George Frary, Thomas Reynolds,  
John Whitney, Casper Hibbard,  
Dr. J. Chamberlin, J. M. Ferres,  
Mr. Sea, Job Chadsey.  
July 28th, 1836. V2—12tf

Notice.  
MR. John Brown informs the public that he will receive WOOL at the house of George or Thomas Barnes, in St. Armand, and return the same free from cost of exportation.  
Payments, from customers at a distance, may be made where the Wool is delivered.  
JOHN BROWN.  
Frelighsburg, June 14, 1836.—Vol. 2. 10tf.

SMITH'S  
Cheap Store.  
New & Splendid  
Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of  
Goods  
ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest Fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.  
Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.  
W. W. SMITH.  
Mississkoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.

NEW GOODS,  
And Cheap!!  
THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of  
GOODS,  
consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Crockery & Hard Ware;  
Including almost every article usually called for in a country store, which will be sold very low for cash and most kinds of country produce.  
Please call and examine!  
N. ADAMS.  
Upper Bedford, 25th June, 1836. V2—12tf

New Goods.  
THE subscribers have just received an extensive assortment of  
Dry Goods,  
consisting of a great variety of  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,  
Calicoes, Gingham,  
French Muslins, Fig'd & Plain Silks,  
Summer stuffs,  
Tuscany and Plain Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
Crockery and Glass Ware,  
Dry Groceries,  
Lamp Oil,  
Boiled Linseed Oil,  
Raw do.  
Red and White Lead,  
Mackerel and Cod Fish,  
Sole Leather,  
Hardware,  
Iron, Steel, Nails,  
Scythes, scythe Snaths,  
Rakes, scythe Stones and Rifles,  
of the most approved kinds, &c. &c.  
All of which are offered for sale as cheap and upon as liberal terms as at any Store in the County.  
RUSSEL & ROBERTS.  
Mississkoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.

NEW & VERY  
Cheap  
GOODS,  
CAN be had in all Varieties, Qualities and Kinds of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Crockery,  
Hard Ware, Nails,  
Iron,  
Teas,  
by the Chest very low,  
Glass, Fish,  
Salt, Flour, &c. &c.,  
In fact, all kinds of Goods called for at a country Store, as low, if not lower than at any other Store in the County. Observe!! On the lower corner of the Public Square in St. Albans, at the store of  
GARDNER G. SMITH.  
June 28th, 1836. V2 12—6w

\$10 Reward!!  
WHEREAS the Shade Trees in front of the dwelling of the subscribers, were Girdled on the evening of the 5th instant, by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is, therefore, offered to any person who will furnish the subscribers with such testimony as will convict the perpetrator or perpetrators, of the act.  
JANE COOK,  
JACOB COOK.  
Cooksville, St. Armand, June 11th, 1836.

Look Here!!  
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for  
Veal Skins.  
May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836.  
New & Cheap  
GOODS.  
I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of  
Fancy & Staple  
Goods,  
including a large stock of  
Sheetings, Tickings,  
Cotton Yarn, Candlewick,  
Batts, Wadding,  
Paper Hangings,  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,  
Sattinets, Silks,  
Bombazines, Calicoes,  
Muslins, Laces,  
Jacksonets, Bonnets,  
Ribbons, Gloves,  
Hosiery, &c. &c.,

Hardware and  
Crockery.  
Teas, Tobacco, Snuff,  
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,  
Salaratus,  
Glass, Nails,  
Flour, &c.  
All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors.  
Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?  
ORANGE ADAMS.

Notice  
THE business in the Factory of the hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of BEDFORD, will the ensuing season, be conducted by  
MR. FRENCH PAIGE,  
a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience, who has been specially engaged for that purpose.

Wool,  
will be carded for  
Cash down, 2 pence per lb.  
Payable in January next, 4 cents per lb.  
And after that time, 5 cents per lb.  
All persons committing work to his care, may rely on punctuality and dispatch.  
Most kinds of produce received in payment for work done.  
Bedford, May 23, 1836. V2—8 6w

PUBLIC SALE OF  
Real Estate.  
Will be sold at Public AUCTION, on Saturday, the 16th day of July next, to the last and highest bidder, at the house of  
Abel Smith,  
in the village of Philipsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the  
House & Lot,  
in the village of Philipsburg, Mississkoui Bay, being Lot No. 20, at present occupied by Mr. Cony, with the  
Water Privilege  
in front. If required a credit of two years will be given, on furnishing security with interest.  
For particulars inquire of W. W. SMITH, Esq.  
June 16th, 1836. V2. 10—4w.

Card.  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the  
Tailoring  
business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.  
Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.  
Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing—but Cash will be received.  
N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.  
DANIEL FORD.  
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—1y.

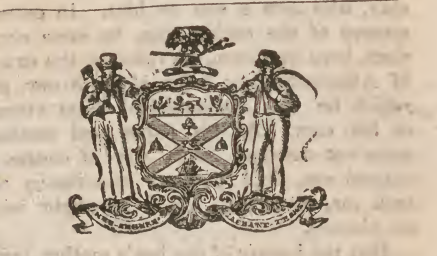
POST-OFFICE NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that, the Deputy Post Master General having experienced difficulty in disposing of the  
Notes of Unchartered Banks,  
remitted to him, there will not hereafter be received at this office any Notes but those belonging to the  
Legally Chartered Banks of the  
Provinces.  
J. CHAMBERLIN, P. M.  
Post Office, Frelighsburg, May 30th, 1836. V2.8 tf

Notice.  
FOR SALE, one hundred acres of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of Lot No. 14, first range. Inquire of  
JOHN GIBSON,  
Sutton, June 15, 1836. V2.11tf.

New Goods  
IN ST. ALBANS.  
THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now opened at his Store, opposite T. H. Campbell's Tavern in St. Albans, a very large and general assortment of  
Goods,  
which he offers very low. His Customers and others in Canada, are invited to call and see them. He trusts his assortment and prices are such as will satisfy them that his Goods are good and low.  
WILLIAM FARRAR.  
St. Albans, June 3, 1836.

For Sale,  
BY the Subscriber, a few Barrels of  
Flour, Pork & Mackerel.  
LEVI KEMP.  
Frelighsburg, June 20th, 1836. V2—11tf.

NEW WOOLEN FACTORY.  
THE Subscriber having completed and set the above business in full operation, would call the attention of his former patrons and the public generally to this subject.  
Conditions on which he will manufacture cloth and do it honestly:  
Wool  
will be received in the Fleece and completed for the Tailor's use for one half; Flannel for three sevenths; Full Cloths of any color, will be manufactured by the yard at two shillings; Gray, one shilling ten pence half penny; Flannel, one shilling and three pence.  
He will also card Wool by the pound, on short notice, and as cheap as can be done in the country.  
Most kinds of Produce received in payment.  
ABRAM LAGRANGE.  
St. Armand, June 13, 1836. V2 10—3w



Cash for Wool!  
NOTICE  
IS hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.  
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2—7tf

PUBLIC NOTICE  
THE principal Office of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY has been transferred from the city of MONTREAL to the Town of SHERBROOKE in the District of St. FRANCIS, to which place all communications on the Company's affairs, especially applications relative to the SALE or PURCHASE of LANDS, and for EMPLOYMENT, are requested to be sent, addressed to ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esq. Sub-Commissioner.  
G. MOFFATT, } Commissioners.  
P. M'GILL, }  
Montreal, May 10, 1836. V2—61w.

PUBLIC NOTICE  
IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and dispatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.  
Office of the British American Land Company. } 19—1tf  
Montreal, August 1, 1835. }

BRIDGE  
OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.  
THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.  
Office of the B. A. L. Co. } 16—tf  
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. }

Star Tavern,  
New Market, Montreal.  
William Brown,  
THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.  
The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, &c. he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.  
January 27, 1836. 46—12w.



# POETRY.

The bluff old British Yeoman.  
When radicals would rule the land,  
To crown and church the foe men,  
Who 'gainst the base will boldly stand?  
Why who but British yeomen?  
'Tis they alone stand by the throne,  
The altar, and the laws too!  
A band of truth, both sire and youth,  
All in the honest cause, too.  
And the sturdy British yeomen,  
The bold old British yeomen,  
For England's rights will dauntless fight—  
The bluff, bold British yeoman!

No rotten theories they boast  
Which strength would give to foemen;  
For Britain's weal, the patriot host,  
Are England's honest yeomen.  
Their loyal pride rads may deride,  
That pride they'll ne'er forego, men,  
Let rebels meet just feet to feet,  
The sturdy British yeomen,  
Whose fearless faces show men;  
Whose courage yields to no men;  
And many a year they'll after fear  
Old England's loyal yeomen.

Yes! should a base rebellious crew  
To anarchy give action;  
And civil strife again renew  
To break the empire's paction,  
Who are the men would come out then  
Each as the bold defender  
Of Britain's laws, and the monarch's cause,  
With the shout of 'No surrender?'  
Why England's noble yeomen;  
The sturdy British yeomen;  
Who inch by inch will fight nor flinch—  
The bold old British yeomen.

Then may God speed the British plough!  
God speed the sail and loom too!  
Long may the stream of commerce flow,  
And never check be doomed to!  
Industry's hive! long may it thrive—  
God bless the Isle of Britain!  
Prosperity! long may it be  
The lot of all who sit in  
The homesteads of her yeomen!  
Cheers for the good! in heart and blood,  
John Bull's best friends—the yeomen!

## STORY OF A PIRATE.

The chief of the clan, McLean of Duart, in the Isle of Mull, had an intrigue with a beautiful young woman of his own clan, who bore a son to him. In consequence of the son's being, by some accident, born in a barn, he received the name of Allan-a-Sop, or Allen of the Straw, by which he was distinguished from others of his clan. As his father and mother were not married, Allen was of course a natural son, and had no inheritance to look for, save that which he might win for himself.

But the beauty of the boy's mother having captivated a man of rank in the clan, called MacLean of Torloisk, he married her, and took her to reside with him in the castle of Torloisk, situated on the shores of the Sound, or small strait, of the sea, which divides the smaller island of Ulva from that of Mull. Allan-a-Sop paid his mother frequent visits at her residence, and she was naturally glad to see the poor boy, both from affection, and on account of his personal strength and beauty, which distinguished him above other youths of his age. But she was obliged to confer marks of her attachment on him as privately as she could, for Allan's visits were by no means so acceptable to her husband as to herself. Indeed, Torloisk liked so little to see the lad, that he determined to put some affront on him, which should prevent his returning to the castle for some time. An opportunity for executing his purpose soon occurred.

The lady one morning, looking from the window, saw her son coming wandering down the hill, and hastened to put a girle cake upon the fire, that he might have hot bread for his breakfast. Something called her out of the apartment after making this preparation, and her husband entering at the same time, saw at once what she had been about, and determined to give the boy such a reception as should disgust him for the future. He snatched the cake from the girle, thrust it into his step-son's hands, which he forcibly closed on the scalding bread, saying, 'Here, Allen...here is a cake which your mother has got ready for your breakfast.' Allen's hands were severely burnt; and, being a sharp-witted and proud boy, he resented this mark of his step-father's ill-will, and came not again to Torloisk.

At this time the western seas were covered with the vessels of pirates, who, not unlike the Sea-kings of Denmark at an early period, sometimes settled and made conquest of the islands. Allan-a-Sop was young, strong, and brave to desperation. He entered as a mariner on board of one of these ships, and in process of time obtained the command, first of one gally, then of a small flotilla, with which he sailed round the seas and collected considerable plunder, until his name became both feared and famous. At length he proposed to himself to pay a visit to his mother, whom he had not seen for many years; and setting sail for this purpose, he anchored one morning in the Sound of Ulva, and in front of the house of Torloisk. His mother was dead, but his step-father, to whom he was now an object of fear as he had been formerly of aversion, hastened to the shore to receive his formidable son-in-law, with great affectation of kindness and interest in his prosperity; while Allan, who, though very rough and hasty, does not appear to have been sullen or vindictive, seemed to take his kind reception in good part.

The crafty old man succeeded so well, as he thought, in securing Allan's friendship, and oblitterating all recollections of the former affront put on him, that he began to think it possible to employ him in executing his private revenge upon Mackinnon of Ulva, with whom, as was usual between such neighbors, he had some feud. With this purpose, he offered what he called the

following good advice to his son-in-law: 'My dear Allan, you have now wandered over seas long enough; it is time you should have some footing upon land, a castle to protect yourself in winter, a village and cattle for your men, and a harbour to lay up your galleys. Now, here is the island of Ulva, near at hand, which lies ready for your occupation, and it will cost you no trouble, save that of putting to death the present proprietors, the Laird of Mackinnon, a useless old carle, who has cumbered the world long enough.'

Allan-a-Sop thanked his step-father for so happy a suggestion, which he declared he would put in execution forthwith. Accordingly, setting sail the next morning, he appeared before Mackinnon's house an hour before noon. The old chief of Ulva was much alarmed at the menacing apparition of so many galleys, and his anxiety was not lessened by the news, that they were not commanded by the redoubtable Allan-a-Sop. Having no effectual means of resistance, Mackinnon, who was a man of shrewd sense, saw no alternative save that of receiving the invaders, whatever might be their purpose, with all outward demonstrations of joy and satisfaction. He caused immediate preparations to be made for a banquet as splendid as circumstances admitted, hastened down to the shore to meet the rover, and welcomed him to Ulva with such an appearance of sincerity, that the pirate found it impossible to pick any quarrel which might afford a pretence for executing the violent purpose which he had been led to meditate.

They feasted together the whole day; and in the evening, as Allan-a-Sop was about to retire to his ships, he thanked the Laird of MacKinnon for his entertainment, but remarked, with a sigh, that it had cost him very dear. 'How can that be,' said MacKinnon, 'when I bestowed this entertainment upon you in free good will?' 'It is true, my friend,' replied the pirate, 'but then it has quite disconcerted the purpose for which I came hither; which was to put you to death, my good friend, & seize upon your house and island, and so settle myself in the world. It would have been very convenient, this island, but your friendly reception has rendered it impossible for me to execute my purpose; so that I must be a wanderer on the seas for some time longer.' Whatever MacKinnon felt at hearing he had been so near to destruction, he took care to show no emotion, save surprise, and replied to his visitor—'My dear Allan, who was it that put into your mind so unkind a purpose towards your old friend; for I am sure it never arose from your own generous nature? It must have been your father-in-law, old Torloisk, who made such an indifferent husband to your mother, and such an unfriendly step-father to you when you were a helpless boy; but now, when he sees you a bold and powerful leader, he desires to make a quarrel between you and those who were the friends of your youth. If you consider this matter rightly, Allan, you will see that the estate and harbour of Torloisk lie as conveniently for you as those of Ulva, and that, if you are to make a settlement by force, it is much better it should be at the expense of the old churl, who never showed you kindness or countenance, than that of a friend like me, who always loved and honored you.'

Allan-a-Sop was struck with the justice of this reasoning; and the old offence of his scalded fingers was suddenly recalled to his mind. 'It is very true what you say, MacKinnon,' he replied, 'and besides, I have not forgotten what a hot breakfast my father-in-law treated me to one morning. Farewell for the present; you shall soon hear news of me from the other side of the sound.' Having said thus much, the pirate got on board, and commanding his men to unmoor the galleys, sailed back to Torloisk, and prepared to land in arms. His father-in-law hastened to meet him, in expectation to hear of the death of his enemy, MacKinnon. But, Allan greeted him in a very different manner from what he expected. 'You hoary old traitor,' he said, 'you instigated my simple good nature to murder a better man than yourself. But have you forgotten how you scorched my fingers twenty years ago, with a burning cake? The day is come for which that breakfast must be paid for.' So saying, he dashed out his father-in-law's brains with a battle axe, took possession of his castle and property, and established there a distinguished branch of the clan of MacLean.

Reconciliation brought about by a dog.—There were two friends, one living in London and the other at Guilford. These friends were on terms of great intimacy; and for years it had been the custom for the London family to pass the Christmas at Guilford, and their uniform practice was to arrive to dinner the day before Christmas day, and to be accompanied by a large spaniel, who was as great a favorite with the visitors, as with the hosts. At the end of about seven years after this plan had been adhered to, the two families had an unfortunate misunderstanding, which occasioned an omission of the usual Christmas invitation. About an hour before dinner on the day before Christmas, the Guilford gentleman standing at his window exclaimed to his wife, 'Well, my dear, the W—s have thought better of it, for I declare they are coming as usual, though we did not invite them, here comes Caesar to announce them;' and the dog came trotting up to the door and was admitted as usual to the parlour. The lady of the house gave orders to prepare beds. Dinner waited an hour, but no guests arrived. Caesar, after

staying the exact number of days he had been accustomed to, set off for home, and reached it in safety. The correspondence, which of necessity occurred, had the happy effect of renewing the intercourse of the estranged friends, and as long as Caesar lived he paid the annual visit, in company with his master and mistress.

Travelling Cat.—A lady residing in Glasgow, had a handsome cat sent to her from Edinburgh; it was conveyed to her in a close basket, and in a carriage. She was carefully watched for two months, but having produced a pair of young ones at the end of that time, she was left to her own discretion, which she very soon employed in disappearing with both her kittens. The lady at Glasgow wrote to her friend at Edinburgh, deploring her loss, and the cat was supposed to have formed some new attachment, with a little reflection as men and women sometimes do. About a fortnight, however, after her disappearance at Glasgow, her known mew was heard at the street door of her old mistress, and there she was with her kittens; they in the best state, but she very thin. It is clear that she could only carry one kitten at a time. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburgh is forty miles, so that if she brought one kitten part of the way, and then went back for the other, and thus conveyed them alternately, she must have travelled one hundred and twenty miles at least. Her prudence must likewise have suggested the necessity of journeying in the night, with many other precautions for the safety of her young.

Dogs.—A gentleman, now residing in London, whilst travelling outside of one of the north mails, was witness of the fact I am about to relate. It was a dark night, and as the mail was travelling at the usual rate, a dog barked incessantly before the leaders, and continued to do so for some time, jumping up to the heads of the horses. The coachman fearful of some accident, pulled up, and the guard got down to drive the animal away. The dog ran before the guard and then returned to him, making use of such peculiar gestures, that he was induced to take out one of the lamps and follow the dog. After doing so for one hundred yards, he found a farmer lying drunk across the road, and his horse grazing by the side of it. But for this extraordinary sagacity and affection of the dog for his master, the coach would most probably have been driven over the body of the sleeping man.

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.  
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.  
Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.  
Communications must be addressed to JAMES MORRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

## STANDARD AGENTS.

W. Brent, Quebec.  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.  
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Rutter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.  
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.  
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.  
Henry Wilson, La Cole.  
Levi A. Coit, Potton.  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Capt. Daniel Salla, parish of St. George.  
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

## REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

## ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

## FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

### STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT BURLINGTON, VT.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

### CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }  
January 12 1836.

## For Sale,

MY FARM, lying on the road between Henryville & Missiskoui Bay; consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are

A House, Barn & Shop.

AMOS STOW.

28th March, 1836.

51st.

### TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

## PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

### PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

### GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

### INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require only one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following Agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hagood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henrysville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-riders, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg.

## PROSPECTUS

of the Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and Local Intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant and of the Old Countrymen are known to all our readers. The two papers were by mutual agreement of the respective Proprietors united on the 7th of October last, and merged in one journal under the above title. The success so far has been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favourable expectations that were formed. At the period of the junction a great improvement was made, both in matter and manner of getting up, which the Proprietor has every reason to believe has met with the greatest approbation. The editorial management was assigned to A. D. Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country, and a gentleman of classical attainments and literary acquirements. His efforts have been crowned with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intended for use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The Internal Improvements, the corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence, state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Countryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77 Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and Old Countryman among people from the old country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land and other advertisements, conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult., being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty thanks to the public for the extraordinary patronage they have received, and pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extending circulation of the united papers, we may state that in the first three months after the junction, say from the 7th of October to the 7th of January, Four hundred and twenty four new subscribers were added.

## Black Snake



WILL stand for the use of MARES, the ensuing season, at the stable of the Subscriber, in

## FRELIGHSBURG.

TERMS—Five Dollars the Season.

N. B. All casualties at the risk of the OWN. ER.

JOHN BAKER.

Frelighsburg, May, 1836.

V2-7

CASH paid for

Veal Skins

A N APPRENTICE wanted.

PLINY WOODBURY.

St. Armand, April 21st, 1836. V2.3 tf.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c., on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.  
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

## 26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

### PHILADFLPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more, than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;' the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836, says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to its permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

## THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of Pennell Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c., offered in competition for the 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

## MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c., of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

## TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz; Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.